

CELCP Project Eligibility

Prospective projects eligible for competitive funding must:

- Be in a state, trust territory, or commonwealth with a federallyapproved coastal zone management (CZM) program or National Estuarine Research Reserve
- Be in a state that has developed a CELCP Plan for NOAA approval
- Complement working waterfront needs and advance the goals, objectives, or implementation of federal, regional, state, or local coastal management plans, including the state's CELCP plan, CZM program, and other applicable plans
- Be submitted by an eligible public entity, i.e., state agency, local government, or other authority, such as a park district
- Provide for [non-federal] public ownership in perpetuity
- Provide non-federal matching resources in the form of cash or inkind contributions, at a ratio of 1:1

For more information contact

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See other side for information on CELCP projects.

COASTAL AND ESTUARINE LAND CONSERVATION PROGRAM SAVING OUR TREASURED PLACES

Through its Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP, pronounced "kelp"), NOAA has enabled states, territories, and local governments to protect valuable coastal and estuarine lands. More than 90,000 acres of coastal land with significant ecological, historical, and recreational value and natural beauty have been protected through CELCP.

Why does NOAA protect coastal lands?

- Coastal lands are essential for flood protection, water quality, wildlife habitat, recreation, and coastal economies.
- Maintaining coastal land in its natural state may protect coastal communities from sea level rise and the impacts of more frequent storms.
- More than 50 percent of the U.S. population lives on our coasts. Millions of people visit every year.
- Our coastal population is expected to grow by 27 million over the next 15 years.
- An estimated 59,000 acres of coastal wetlands in the eastern U.S. alone are being converted to developed areas every year.

CELCP

- Provides funds to states and communities to purchase threatened coastal land, or interests in coastal land.
- Brings together conservation partners to help federal dollars go farther. CELCP funds are matched 1:1 with non-federal funds.
- Helps protect land that benefits the National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs).
- Protects coastal habitat, wildlife, recreation and beauty in perpetuity.

CELCP Legislative Drivers

- CELCP was established in FY 2002 as a companion to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).
- The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 authorizes Congress to appropriate up to \$60 million to CELCP annually.

Map of CELCP Projects 2002-2012



2012 CELCP Projects

Dabob Bay Natural Area Acquisition, Washington

The Washington Department of Ecology and Department of Natural Resources will protect approximately 695 acres on Dabob Bay, one of the most ecologically diverse and intact estuarine bays remaining in Puget Sound. This project builds on existing conservation and protection efforts, and will further expand and protect critical links between salt marsh spits, shorelines, feeder bluffs, and coastal forests. This project will protect five shoreline parcels from development, including 1,000 feet of shoreline bluffs and 1 acre of tidal wetlands. Protecting wetlands, natural shorelines and adjacent uplands is a priority of Washington State, tribes, and the Puget Sound Partnership. These habitats are vital to the recovery of several threatened or endangered species, including Hood Canal summer chum salmon, Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, which NOAA is responsible for protecting under the Endangered Species Act. The land will be managed as part of an expanded Dabob Bay Natural Area.

Bindon Plantation, South Carolina

Beaufort County, through its Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program, is working with partners to protect Bindon Plantation, one of the last large unprotected properties remaining in the Ashepoo, Combahee, and Edisto (ACE) Basin. This 1,317-acre property in northern Beaufort County contains over three miles of frontage along the Pocotaligo River and more than 350 acres of marsh. The County will protect 35 acres in fee simple and acquire a conservation easement on the entirety of the property. This acquisition will protect habitat for Bald Eagles, least terns, and wood storks, as well as many other coastal species. The South Carolina coast is one of the most rapidly developing parts of the country and waterfront properties are at high risk of conversion. The Bindon Plantation property includes Native American, African-American and Euro-American archaeological sites and the property, as a whole, is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property is considered a gateway both to Beaufort County, the South Lowcountry Focus Area (SOLO) and the ACE Basin Natural Estuarine Research Reserve, with one of the most biodiverse landscapes in South Carolina.

2012 Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Projects

Lake Erie Bluff Preservation Project II

Lake Metroparks will acquire 200 acres in Lake County that includes 1.1 miles of Lake Erie Shoreline containing wild sand beaches, forested lakeshore bluffs and coastal wetlands that provide habitat for seven documented state-listed plants and countless migratory birds. The project site boasts the first documented nesting site for merlins (falco columbarius) in Ohio since the 1830s. This project is part of a multi-phase effort to protect up to 600 acres within the Lake Erie Bluffs project area.

Protection of this property is important in a county where 80 percent of the coast has been developed. Lake Metroparks plans to manage the site as a passive recreational park, providing trails to improve access to Lake Erie. The close proximity of the project to the Lake Erie Coastal Ohio Trail, Ohio's National Coastal Scenic Byway, will allow it to contribute to Ohio's significant water-based tourism industry.

CELCP is administered by NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management.